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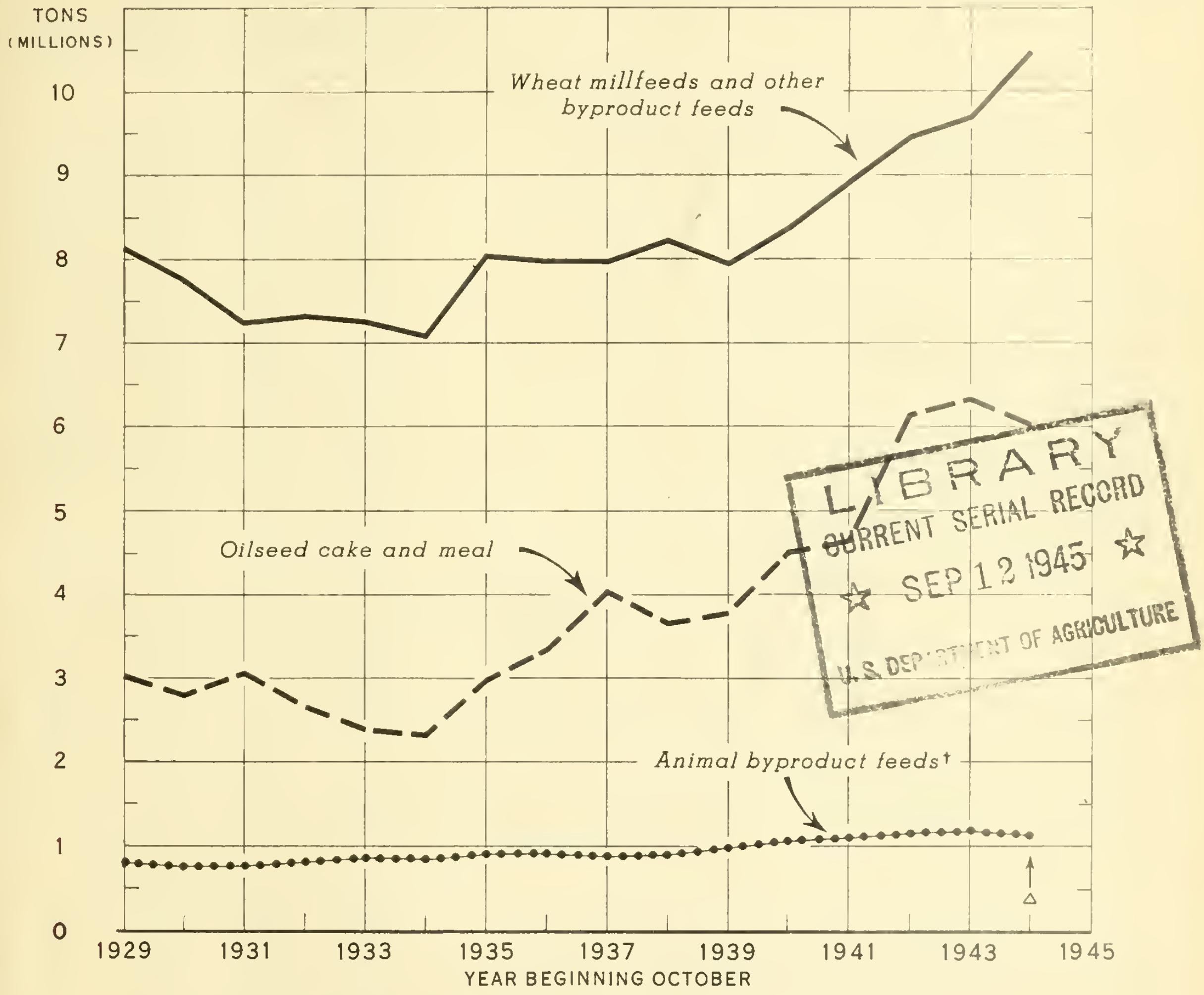
THE *Feed* SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FDS - 73 BAE AUGUST 1945

PRODUCTION OF BYPRODUCT FEEDS, UNITED STATES, 1929-44



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† INCLUDES FISH MEAL. DOES NOT INCLUDE MILK OR MILK PRODUCTS FED ON FARMS
△ AUG 1 INDICATIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 45466 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Total production of byproduct feeds has increased materially since 1935-36 — sharply since 1939. Production apparently reached a record level during the 1944-45 season. Much of the increase during recent years has been in oilseed cake and meal; soybean cake and meal have made the principal contribution. Other byproduct feeds which have showed marked increases include wheat millfeeds, distillers dried grains, and alfalfa meal. Total byproduct feed production in the 1945-46 feeding year may be as large as in 1944-45, although production of some kinds, particularly cottonseed cake and meal, will be smaller.

Table 1.- Statistical Summary

PRICES

Item	Unit	August		1945		
		1943	1944	June	July	August 1/
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Grains and Hay						
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	106.5	115.5	117.9	117.9	118.5
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	109.0	117.0	111.0	112.0	---
Oats, No. 3 White, Chicago	"	71.5	73.0	70.0	68.2	63.9
No. 3 White, Minneapolis	"	68.4	68.9	69.0	65.6	61.3
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	65.2	70.8	67.4	65.9	---
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	"	107.7	123.4	118.3	117.3	118.1
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	92.9	103.0	97.6	98.9	---
Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	223.0	203.0	193.0	204.0	---
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Bushel	139.8	150.8	168.2	158.3	160.1
Rye, No.2, Minneapolis	"	95.4	112.1	155.3	152.8	151.0
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, Kansas City	Ton	22.00	23.00	24.15	23.80	23.00
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	12.20	14.30	15.90	15.40	---
Byproduct Feeds (bagged)						
Standard bran, Minneapolis	"	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	39.90	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	"	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	39.90	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct. protein, Memphis	"	49.00	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.75
Linseed meal, 34 pct. protein, Minneapolis	"	45.50	45.50	2/ 45.50	2/ 45.50	2/ 45.50
30 pct. protein, San Francisco	"	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.25
Soybean meal, 41 pct. protein, Chicago	"	51.90	51.90	52.00	52.00	52.00
Peanut meal, 45 pct. protein, S.E. milling points	"	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
White hominy feed, Chicago	"	47.00	49.40	48.60	49.00	49.00
Gluten feed, 23 pct. protein, Chicago	"	32.50	41.50	41.25	41.25	41.25
Tankage, digester, 60 pct., Chicago 3/	"	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55
Meat scraps, Chicago 3/	"	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50
Fish meal, San Francisco	"	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50
Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City	"	35.30	44.80	39.20	39.20	39.20
Mixed dairy feed, 16 pct. protein, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.79	2.99	2.86	2.88	---
Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S.	"	3.36	3.64	3.55	3.58	---

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES

Item	Unit	August 1943	August 1944	1945 June	1945 July	1945 August 1/
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Feed grains, U. S.	1910-14 = 100	167	180	171	172	4/ 172
Ten principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets	1935-39 = 100	163	166	166	166	5/ 166
4 oilseed meals	"	166	166	166	166	5/ 166
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal	"	166	166	166	166	5/ 166
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	"	140	168	167	167	5/ 167

LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 6/

Item	Unit	August 1943	August 1944	1945 June	1945 July	1945 August 1/
Hog-corn, Chicago	Bushel	13.1	12.4	12.5	12.3	7/ 12.2
Hog-corn, U. S. farm prices	"	12.6	11.5	12.7	12.5	---
Beef steer-corn, Chicago	"	14.4	13.9	14.1	14.1	7/ 13.8
Butterfat-feed, U. S. 8/	Pound	22.6	23.2	26.2	27.5	4/ 27.7
Milk-feed, U. S. 8/	"	1.25	1.31	1.26	1.35	4/ 1.37
Egg-feed, U. S.	"	14.0	11.1	12.4	13.1	4/ 14.0

Prices compiled from Chicago Journal of Commerce, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
1/ Grain and hay prices, average for week ended August 11, byproduct feed prices as of August 14. 2/ 32 percent protein. 3/ Processors' price at Chicago plus allowance for bags. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ As of August 14. 6/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef-steer, pounds of butterfat or milk, or dozen eggs. 7/ For week ended August 11. 8/ Includes dairy production payments which began October 1, 1943.

THE FEED SITUATION

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SUMMARY

Demand for feed concentrates has continued exceptionally strong during the past few months, despite abundant pasture and forage feed. Prices of almost all byproduct feeds are at ceiling levels. Farm prices of feed grains in mid-July were about 5 to 10 cents per bushel lower than a year earlier, as they have been for the previous 6 to 8 months, but were approximately the same as, or slightly higher than two years earlier. Demand for feed concentrates is expected to continue strong into 1946.

Favorable growing conditions during July materially improved the outlook for feed grain supplies for the 1945-46 feeding season. Estimates of 1945 feed grain production, on the basis of August 1 conditions, were about 6 million tons more than was indicated on July 1. Supplies of the four principal feed grains--corn, oats, barley, and sorghum grains--may total about 130 million tons, only about 2 million tons less than the 1944-45 supply. The prospective number of grain-consuming animal units to be on farms and ranches next January 1 is indicated to be not greatly different from a year earlier. The 1945-46 supply of feed grains probably will be adequate to provide for about the same livestock production in total as in 1944-45 and for other indicated domestic requirements. Some reduction in carry-over of feed grains may occur, however, by the end of next season.

Commercial supplies of corn during the 1945-46 season will depend largely upon maturity of this year's crop. A considerable part of the 1945 acreage was planted late, and unless killing frosts are delayed, a larger than average volume of corn will be of poor quality. Also, it is probable that a greater-than-usual proportion of the crop will be in forage and silage.

Although total supplies of wheat for the 1945-46 crop year are large, domestic and foreign food requirements are such that smaller quantities of wheat probably will be utilized for feed than in any of the past three crop years. Utilization of wheat for feed in those years was exceptionally heavy, however.

Total production of byproduct feeds for the 1945-46 feeding year probably will be about as large as in 1944-45. However, production of high-protein feeds, particularly oilseed cake and meal, probably will not be quite so large. The most important reduction will be in cottonseed cake and meal. This will be offset to some extent by an increase in production of linseed cake and meal.

Prospects for hay production also improved during July. On the basis of August 1 indications, the 1945-46 supply of hay--production plus carry-over--would be more than 116 million tons, only slightly less than the record hay supply in 1942-43. The hay supply per animal unit probably will be one of the largest on record.

--August 23, 1945

OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- Feed grain and hay prices in 1944 were, for the fifth consecutive year, higher than in the preceding year. Prices of feed grains have averaged lower in 1945 than in 1944, but hay prices have averaged higher. Prices of almost all byproduct feeds have been at or close to ceilings for two years.

Table 2.- Feed balance, livestock production, and feed per unit of livestock, United States, year beginning October, 1938-45

Item	Average: 1938-42	1942	1943	1944 1/	1945 1/
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
Supply					
Stocks beginning of crop year 2/	20.1	18.8	16.7	10.7	16.0
Production					
Corn	75.0	87.7	84.9	90.4	79.0
Oats	18.6	21.6	18.2	18.7	24.7
Barley	7.9	10.3	7.8	6.8	6.5
Sorghum grains	2.4	3.0	2.9	5.1	3.2
Total feed grains produced	103.9	122.6	113.8	121.0	114.0
Other grains fed 3/	6.7	15.0	16.1	11.1	
Byproduct feeds for feed	16.3	18.6	18.8	19.1	
Total supply of concentrates	147.0	175.0	165.4	161.9	157.0
Domestic feed grains fed	91.9	111.4	105.5	100.5	
Domestic wheat and rye fed	6.0	12.1	9.7	8.6	
Other grains fed	.7	2.9	6.4	2.5	
Oilseed cake and meal	4.4	6.0	6.2	5.9	
Animal protein feeds	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	
Other byproduct feeds	8.9	9.6	9.7	10.5	
Total concentrates fed	114.9	145.0	140.4	130.7	130.0
Feed grains for seed, human food, industry, and export	12.0	13.4	13.2	15.4	14.0
Total utilization	126.9	158.4	153.6	146.1	144.0
Total utilization adjusted to crop-year basis	126.5	158.3	154.7	145.9	
Stocks at end of crop year 2/	20.5	16.7	10.7	16.0	13.0
Number of grain-consuming animal units January 1 following (millions)	140.3	159.6	171.1	147.0	147.0
Supply of all concentrates per animal unit (tons)	1.05	1.10	.97	1.10	1.07
Utilization of all concentrates for feed per animal unit January 1 following (ton)	.82	.91	.82	.89	.88
Livestock production, October-September, in terms of production units (million) 4/	164.0	189.5	190.4	174.5	5/173.0
Utilization of all concentrates for feed per production unit (ton)	.70	.77	.74	.75	.75

1/ Preliminary. Subject to change as additional data become available.

2/ Farm, terminal market, and Government-owned stocks of corn October 1, oats July 1, and barley, June 1; stocks of sorghum grains not reported.

3/ Imported grain and domestic wheat and rye.

4/ An animal production unit is equal to 4,237 pounds of milk, 314 pounds of hogs, live weight, 853 pounds of cattle and calves, live weight, 185 dozen eggs, 70 chickens produced, 20 turkeys produced, 116 broilers produced, 37 sheep and lambs on farms January 1, or 0.70 horse or mule on farms January 1.

5/ Assumed livestock production on the basis of indicated supply and utilization of feed.

Meat animal prices were lower in 1944 than a year earlier, the first decline since 1940. In 1945, meat animal prices have averaged higher than in 1944.

Feed grain production last year was a near record, and feed grain supplies for the 1944-45 feeding year were larger per animal unit than a year earlier. Total feed concentrate supplies for 1944-45, (including wheat and rye fed), per animal unit on farms January 1, were about 13 percent larger than in 1943-44, and 5 percent larger than the average for the 1938-42 period, when reserves of feed grains were accumulated. Disappearance of feed grains thus far during 1944-45 has been heavier than usual in relation to the number of livestock fed. Large requirements by industry have also been a factor in the rapid disappearance. Nevertheless, the total carry-over of corn, oats, and barley will be larger this year than last.

Over-all Feed Prospects Improved

Improvements in feed crop prospects during July materially changed the outlook for feed supplies for 1945-46. Prospects for feed grain production from July 1 to August 1 improved to the extent of about 6 million tons. This quantity would be sufficiently large to make the difference between what would have been a tight feed situation until new production could be obtained next year, and a situation that, while probably not eliminating possible tightness in some deficit areas, would indicate that sufficient concentrate supplies for the country as a whole would be available to provide for about the same livestock production as in 1944-45, without greatly reducing carry-over stocks. Changes in the rate of feeding or in the level of livestock production itself would result in about corresponding changes in stocks of feed grains by the end of 1945-46.

In early August the biggest question is outturn of the corn crop, particularly the quantity of corn grain produced and its quality. Because of the lateness of the crop this year, it is probable that a larger than usual proportion will be in forage and silage. If frost occurs on about average dates this fall, a larger than average quantity of corn will be soft. If early killing frosts should occur, a very large quantity of corn would be soft. Commercial supplies of corn during the 1945-46 season will, therefore, depend largely upon maturity of this year's crop. With a record large oats crop being harvested, some substitution of that grain for corn could be made in deficit areas for livestock and poultry feeding, both as grain and in mixed feeds.

Total byproduct feed supplies may not be much different in 1945-46 than in 1944-45. Prices of some livestock products may decline in the next six months, but the demand for byproduct feeds probably will continue fairly strong.

Feed Grain Supply Prospects Improved

Favorable weather during July resulted in a marked improvement in prospects for the 1945-46 supply of feed grains and hay. Estimates of 1945 feed grain production, on the basis of August 1 conditions, indicated that supplies of corn, oats, barley, and sorghum grains, including production plus carry-over stocks of corn, oats, and barley, may total about 130 million tons. Such supply would be only about 2 million tons less than in 1944-45.

Table 3.- Feed grains: Total supplies and supply per animal unit, United States, 1939-43 and estimated 1945

Year	Corn Oct. 1	Oats July 1	Barley June 1	Grain sorghums production	Total supply	Grain-consuming animal units 1/	Supply per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Ton
Average: 1939-43	93,301	22,003	9,953	2,569	127,826	149,153	.86
1943	95,245	22,085	10,285	2,908	130,523	171,149	.76
1944	96,404	21,732	8,457	5,089	131,682	147,033	.90
1945 2/	90,145	28,270	8,376	3,191	129,982	3/147,000	.88

1/ January 1 following.
2/ Preliminary; basis August 1 conditions.
3/ Estimated.

On the basis of August 1 indications, production of the four principal feed grains this year may total 114 million tons, compared with 121 million tons in 1944. Largely offsetting the smaller total production this year is a prospective increase in the total carry-over of corn, oats, and barley of about 5 million tons.

The most marked improvement in feed crop prospects during July was in corn. The August 1 estimate of corn production this year was about 2,844 million bushels, an increase of 159 million bushels over the indicated production a month earlier. The occurrence of "corn weather" during the latter part of July in the most important corn growing areas favored better than average progress in the crop. The August estimate, while below 3 successive 3-billion bushel crops in 1942, 1943, and 1944, exceeds production in any year of the two preceding decades, except 1923 and 1932. This production refers to production of "all corn" and not to just corn for grain. Much of the later planted corn may have to be salvaged as fodder or silage, reducing the quantity harvested as grain.

The 1945 oats crop, on the basis of August 1 indications, will be 1,546 million bushels, the largest of record. Prospects for oats production for the country as a whole also improved materially during July. A crop this size would be one-third larger than the 1944 crop, and 45 percent larger than the 1934-43 average. Carry-over of old crop oats on farms and at terminal markets on July 1 totaled 221 million bushels, 29 million bushels more than a year earlier, and the sixth largest carry-over since at least 1926.

In response to the generally favorable weather, barley production prospects improved during July in almost all of the North Central region and in Colorado. August 1 conditions indicated a production of nearly 270 million bushels. This would be 5 percent less than the 1944 crop of 284 million bushels, and 1 percent below the 1934-43 average of 273 million. Stocks of old-crop barley on farms and at terminal markets on July 1 are estimated at 70 million bushels, about 15 million bushels more than a year earlier.

Another large sorghum grain crop is in prospect for 1945. Indications on August 1 suggested that about 114 million bushels will be produced this year. A crop of this size would be the second largest of record, and although far below the record crop of 182 million bushels produced last year, would be about 62 percent above the 1934-43 average production of over 70 million bushels. The only other year in which production approached that indicated this year was in 1941, when approximately 112 million bushels were produced. The sharp decrease in production, compared with a year ago, is due in large part to a smaller acreage of all sorghums and to unfavorable weather at planting time.

Table 4.- Feed-grain production, by regions, 1944-45

Geographic division	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grains	Total
	1944				
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 tons
North Atlantic	93,954	55,610	5,337	---	3,649
East North Central ..	897,191	333,646	12,233	27	30,754
West North Central...	1,644,751	568,355	126,729	55,450	59,741
South Atlantic	189,169	43,083	6,358	60	6,140
South Central........	371,132	105,307	19,302	109,817	15,615
Western	32,164	60,391	114,467	16,402	5,073
Total	3,228,361	1,166,392	284,426	181,756	120,972
	1945 1/				
North Atlantic	96,952	52,761	5,565	---	3,692
East North Central ..	830,175	474,979	10,195	25	31,090
West North Central ..	1,344,943	812,947	124,779	23,060	54,306
South Atlantic	189,574	46,478	5,981	---	6,195
South Central	357,204	105,973	11,617	80,869	14,240
Western	25,630	52,894	111,730	10,023	4,527
Total	2,844,478	1,546,032	269,867	113,977	114,050

1/ Indicated August 1.

1945-46 Hay Supplies Second Largest on Record

Prospects also improved during July for hay production this year. On the basis of August 1 indications, 104 million tons of hay will be made in 1945. This would be only slightly smaller than the record 105 million-ton crop in 1942, and would be 6 million tons more than last year. Some of this year's crop has been harvested with difficulty because of cool, rainy weather, with the result that much of the early hay is reported to be of rather poor quality.

With a hay crop about as indicated on August 1, the 1945-46 supply of hay would be more than 116 million tons, or only slightly less than the record in 1942-43. The 1945-46 supply per animal unit on farms probably will exceed the 1942-43 supply, and will be as large as or larger than in any year since 1927.

Table 5.- Hay supplies, by regions, 1939-45 1/

Geographic division	Average 1939-43	1942	1943	1944	1945 2/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
North Atlantic	13,458	14,082	15,236	13,642	14,246
East North Central ..	23,622	24,271	23,396	21,532	23,060
West North Central ..	30,693	34,982	32,363	32,444	33,867
South Atlantic	6,312	6,635	6,701	5,987	7,014
South Central	13,085	14,354	12,979	12,144	14,562
Western	21,885	22,228	22,306	22,507	23,492
Total United States	109,055	116,552	112,981	108,256	116,241

1/ Production plus farm stocks May 1.
2/ Production indicated August 1 plus farm stocks May 1.

Production of Oilseed Cake and Meal in 1945-46 May be About as Large as in 1944-45

Total production of oilseed cake and meal during the 1945-46 feeding year (October-September), although not so large as in 1944-45 or 1943-44, probably will be the third largest of record. Oilseed cake and meal reached a peak in 1943-44, when 6.3 million tons were produced for all purposes. Cottonseed cake and meal production in 1945-46 may be about 15 percent smaller than a year earlier, as a result of a smaller production of cottonseed. Soybean cake and meal production probably will be almost as large as in 1944-45, the extent of reduction largely depending upon the quantity of soybeans exported during the coming season. Linseed cake and meal production in 1945-46 is expected to be materially larger than in 1944-45, as a result of an indicated 10 1/2 million bushels (44 percent) increase in flaxseed production this year compared with last. Little change is expected in peanut cake and meal production in 1945-46, but production of copra cake and meal probably will be considerably larger than the 35,000 tons indicated in 1944-45.

Smaller Quantity of Wheat for Feed in 1945-46, Although Total Supplies are Large

The domestic wheat supply for the 1945-46 crop year beginning July is the fourth largest on record, being exceeded only in the last three years. Despite the large supply, the quantity of wheat fed probably will not be so large as in most recent years, when very large quantities were utilized as feed.

New-crop wheat is estimated to total 1,146 million bushels, on the basis of August 1 indications, and carry-over on July 1 amounted to about 281 million bushels. Imports of wheat during 1945-46 are expected to be small. Based on these figures, the total supply would be about 1,400 million bushels.

Disappearance of wheat in 1945-46 for civilian and military food is expected to be about 560 million bushels, and seed requirements may amount to about 81 million. In addition, some wheat will be utilized in the manufacture of alcohol, and a considerable quantity will be fed on farms where the wheat is grown. In 1944-45, about 85 million bushels of wheat were used for alcohol and 116 million were fed on farms where grown. If about the same quantities of wheat are used for these purposes in 1945-46, and if carry-over at the end of 1945-46 is not reduced below 250 million bushels, there would be about 350 million bushels for export (flour and grain) and for purchase as feed. Exports are tentatively estimated at as much as 200 to 225 million bushels, because of the urgent need for food in liberated areas, tThis would leave about 125-150 million bushels of wheat for purchased feed.

Under these conditions, a total of 230 to 265 million bushels of wheat would be available for feed in 1945-46, including the quantity fed on farms where grown and the quantity of feed wheat for purchase. This would compare with a total of 292 million bushels fed in the 1942-43 crop year, 488 million fed in 1943-44, and with 300 million in 1944-45.

A Government feed-wheat subsidy program has not been instituted for 1945-46, but there are no restrictions on the use of wheat for feed. If commercial supplies of corn from the 1945 crop are small, the mixed feeds industry probably will be in the market for a substantial quantity of wheat, notwithstanding its higher cost.

Table 6.- Wheat: Supply and distribution in the United States, average 1932-41, annual 1941-45

Year beginning July	Stocks July 1 1/	Production	Imports	Total supply	Domestic disappearance					Exports
					Food	Feed	Seed	Industrial use	Total	
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Average, 1932-41	235	738	9	982	475	122	81	0	678	43
1941	385	943	4	1,332	488	116	62	2	668	32
1942	632	974	1	1,607	537	292	65	57	951	34
1943	622	841	136	1,599	543	488	77	109	1,217	65
1944 2/	317	1,079	42	1,438	550	301	81	85	1,017	140
1945 2/	281	1,146								

1/ Old-crop wheat only.
2/ Preliminary.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Farm Prices of Feed Grains Lower than Year ago; Hay Prices Higher

Prices received by farmers for feed grains in mid-July were about 5 to 10 cents per bushel lower than a year earlier, as they have been for the previous 6 to 8 months, but approximately the same as, or slightly higher than two years earlier, except grain sorghums, which were slightly lower than in July 1943. Hay prices in mid-July were $1.50 per ton higher than on July 15, 1944, and $3.50 per ton higher than on July 15, 1943.

Prices received by farmers for corn have advanced about seasonally thus far in 1945, but prices of oats and barley declined slightly in April and May, about a month earlier than usual. Grain sorghum prices advanced each month so far in

1945, except in May, and to a greater extent than usual. Unseasonably warm weather in March was a primary factor in the earlier decline in prices of these grains. Farm prices of hay have declined more than seasonally since March, as a result of the abundant green feed in almost all areas. Changes in prices received by farmers for feed grains and hay in mid-July, compared with a month earlier, were mostly seasonal, although prices of grain sorghums continued to advance, whereas the usual movement is slightly downward at this season.

Prices of almost all byproduct feeds are at or near ceilings, and have been for two years. In normal times this would be the season of easier demand for feed concentrates, but there has been little or no slackening in the total demand so far this year. The demand for mixed feeds shows no signs of diminishing, and feed mixers have been extremely active in trying to obtain supplies of ingredients.

Table 7.- Mid-month prices received by farmers for feed grains and hay, United States, 1935-45

Mid-month price	Corn	Oats	Barley	Grains sorghums	All hay	Index numbers, feed grains	Index numbers, feed grains and hay
	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per 100 lb.	Dol. per ton	(1909-14=100)	(1909-14=100)
July 15							
Average							
1935-39	.764	.321	.472	1.22	8.18	108	98
1940	.631	.283	.363	1.12	7.10	90	82
1941	.696	.327	.452	.99	7.66	100	91
1942	.831	.439	.565	1.14	9.06	123	111
1943	1.08	.656	.92	2.13	11.90	166	151
1944	1.17	.764	1.10	2.15	13.90	184	168
1945							
Jan.	1.07	.721	1.02	1.57	17.10	170	163
Feb.	1.06	.733	1.02	1.63	17.70	169	164
Mar.	1.07	.740	1.04	1.73	18.10	171	166
Apr.	1.07	.710	.994	1.75	16.90	169	162
May.	1.08	.689	.970	1.73	16.50	169	161
June	1.11	.674	.976	1.93	15.90	171	162
July	1.12	.659	.989	2.04	15.40	172	161

1945 Loan Program on Oats Announced for Entire Country

A Government loan program on 1945 crop oats was instituted by the Department of Agriculture in early August. This is the first such price support program for oats for the entire country, although a similar program applicable to nine Southeastern States was instituted in late May.

Loans provided under the program will average 48 cents per bushel for the country as a whole. This would be about 18 cents per bushel under the average prices received by farmers for oats in mid-July, and the equivalent of about 70 percent of the parity price as of July 15. Loans will be made only on oats grading No. 3 or better, and will range, by counties, from 40 to 60 cents per bushel. Loans will be made by Commodity Credit Corporation to producers on a note-and-chattel mortgage basis for oats stored in approved warehouses and will be administered by county committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. Loans will be made until December 31, 1945, and will mature on April 30, 1946, or earlier upon demand.

The loan program is designed primarily to encourage producers to place their oats in local or farm storage and to secure a more even flow of marketings throughout the marketing year. This is particularly desirable under conditions of the large oats and wheat crops now being harvested and the present transportation situation.

Restrictions on Use of Grain for Alcohol

To conserve grain supplies needed for food and feed, an order was issued by the Department of Agriculture (War Food Order No. 141), effective August 1, 1945, prohibiting the use of corn and limiting the use of other grains in the manufacture of alcohol. Use of grain other than corn, and including malt, for the production of beverage alcohol, is limited to not more than 2.5 million bushels for August. Under the order, registered distilleries were permitted to produce spirits for beverage purposes from grains other than corn from August 1 through August 6.

Incorporated in WFO 141, the new order, are provisions of WFO 132 and WFO 138. WFO 132, which was put into effect June 15, 1945, prohibited the acquisition of corn for alcohol manufacture, and for export. WFO 138, issued early in July, prohibited the use of any grain in the manufacture of alcohol or alcoholic beverages by any distiller having a feed recovery plant, unless all feed byproducts from grain are recovered up to the maximum capacity of the plant.

Slightly More Oilseed Cake and Meal Distributed in Second Quarter of 1945 Than Year Earlier

Distribution of the four principal kinds of oilseed cake and meal -- soybean, cottonseed, linseed, and peanut -- during the April-June quarter of 1945, totaled slightly more than 1.5 million tons, compared with 1.75 million tons distributed in January-March, and with 1.3 million tons in April-June 1944. Of the 1.5 million tons, approximately 68 percent was soybean cake and meal, 24 percent cottonseed cake and meal, 6 percent linseed cake and meal, and 2 percent peanut cake and meal. In January-March, soybean cake and meal comprised 55 percent and cottonseed cake and meal about 37 percent of the total distribution. Linseed and peanut cakes and meals comprised about the same proportions as in April-June.

Distribution was considerably smaller in April-June, compared with January-March, in the South Atlantic and South Central regions. Compared with the second quarter of 1944, the total quantity distributed in April-June this year was greater in all regions except the Western States.

Table 8.- United States distribution of specified oilseed cake and meal by processors, April-June 1945 1/

Item	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	Unknown	Total United States
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
April								
Cottonseed	6,677	16,516	14,565	24,361	69,229	11,318	475	143,141
Soybean	62,215	102,097	73,327	16,807	40,628	32,207	3,261	330,542
Linseed	9,964	7,562	11,932	748	505	2,952	6	33,669
Peanut	680	70	225	2,983	1,962	310	947	7,177
Total	79,536	126,245	100,049	44,899	112,324	46,787	4,689	514,529
May								
Cottonseed	6,281	9,250	13,163	21,298	61,452	10,482	226	122,152
Soybean	70,681	100,749	77,568	20,571	47,333	37,702	---	354,604
Linseed	4,846	7,954	11,537	608	1,395	3,347	---	29,687
Peanut	2,066	110	90	3,832	1,602	280	---	7,980
Total	83,874	118,063	102,358	46,309	111,782	51,811	226	514,423
June								
Cottonseed	4,958	8,525	12,703	15,640	47,916	8,214	---	97,956
Soybean	67,230	93,503	81,414	22,152	37,833	34,978	---	337,110
Linseed	4,505	7,896	14,864	342	1,193	6,120	---	34,920
Peanut	3,566	1,370	60	3,593	2,810	960	---	12,359
Total	80,259	111,294	109,041	41,727	89,752	50,272	---	482,345
Apr.-June Total								
Cottonseed	17,916	34,291	40,431	61,299	178,597	30,014	701	363,249
Soybean	200,126	296,349	232,309	59,530	125,794	104,887	3,261	1,022,256
Linseed	19,315	23,412	38,333	1,698	3,093	12,419	6	98,276
Peanut	6,312	1,550	375	10,408	6,374	1,550	947	27,516
Total	243,669	355,602	311,448	132,935	313,858	148,870	4,915	1,511,297

Compiled from records of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

1/ Preliminary. For comparative data see the March 1945 and May 1945 issues of The Feed Situation.

United States Production of Byproduct Feeds

Byproduct feeds constitute about 10 to 12 percent of the total volume of feed concentrate production in the United States, exclusive of the quantities of wheat and rye fed. They are important not only from the standpoint of adding to the total supply of concentrate feeds, but because of their contribution on a nutritional basis. Data on production of byproduct feeds are commonly computed either on a crop-year basis or by calendar years. For purposes of comparability with the various kinds and for determination of supplies of feed for any given feeding year, production of each kind of byproduct feed for which data are available is computed here on the October-September year.

Total production of byproduct feeds increased markedly during the few years immediately preceding the war and during the early war period. Production has continued to increase, but at a decreasing rate since 1942. Historically, the total production of byproduct feeds showed a slight downward trend from 1930 until 1934, but the trend has been upward since then, with sharp increases shown in some years. Total production apparently was at a record level during the 1944-45 season. During 1945-46, on the basis of August 1 indications, production probably will be about the same as in 1944-45.

Table 9.- Production of specified groups of byproduct feeds, United States, year beginning October, 1929-44

Year	Oilseed cake and meal 1/	Animal byproduct feeds 2/	Wheat millfeeds and other byproduct feeds 3/	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1929	3,019	808	4/ 8,133	11,960
1930	2,794	775	4/ 7,743	11,312
1931	3,057	770	4/ 7,239	11,066
1932	2,651	816	4/ 7,320	10,787
1933	2,383	874	4/ 7,259	10,516
1934	2,311	831	4/ 7,082	10,224
1935	2,986	907	8,023	11,916
1936	3,348	917	7,980	12,245
1937	4,021	880	7,974	12,875
1938	3,656	908	8,223	12,787
1939	3,783	986	7,959	12,728
1940	4,500	1,061	8,352	13,913
1941	4,644	1,096	8,908	14,648
1942	6,149	1,158	9,444	16,751
1943	6,333	1,173	9,675	17,181
1944 5/...	6,010	1,135	10,464	17,609

1/ Includes the following kinds: soybean, cottonseed, linseed, peanut, and copra. 2/ Includes tankage and meat scraps, fish meal, and dried milk and dried milk products for feed. Does not include milk or milk products fed on farms. 3/ Wheat and rice millfeeds, brewers' and distillers' dried grains, gluten feed and meal, dried and molasses beet pulp, alfalfa meal, and estimated quantities of oat millfeeds, hominy feed, molasses, and screenings. 4/ Exclusive of small quantities of rice millfeeds and distillers' and brewers' dried grains produced. 5/ Partly estimated.

Oilseed Cake and Meal

Total production of oilseed cake and meal was comparatively small until about 1935, when production began to increase quite rapidly. Quantities produced were increased in almost each successive season after 1935-36, and at a rapid rate in most seasons. Production of oilseed cake and meal reached a peak of 6,333,000 tons in 1943-44, nearly three times as large as 10 years earlier. The outstanding increase in production within this group was in soybean cake and meal. From a level of only 74,000 tons in 1933-34, production increased to 3,445,000 tons in 1943-44. Cottonseed cake and meal production, on the other hand, has been within a relatively narrow range, except in one or two seasons. A declining trend prevailed from 1929 to 1934, sharply increasing thereafter until 1937, and then dropping sharply in 1938. Since that time production each season has again been within a relatively narrow range. Production of cottonseed cake and meal in 1945-46 will be smaller than in 1944-45, because of an indicated 17 percent smaller production of cotton this year than last.

Linseed cake and meal production showed an upward trend from about 1937-38 until 1943-44, with sharp increases occurring in the 1941 and 1943 seasons. A large part of the flaxseed processed earlier than about 1938 was foreign flaxseed, and much of the cake and meal obtained was exported by crushers with benefit of a drawback privilege on that part of the import duty represented by the linseed cake and meal. During the 1944-45 season, production of linseed cake and meal was down sharply as a result of curtailed domestic production of flaxseed and limited imports. With increased production of flaxseed in 1945, production of linseed cake and meal in the 1945-46 season may be increased to nearly the level obtained during 1940-41, but probably not so much as in either of the 3 succeeding seasons.

Peanut cake and meal production has been small compared with cottonseed cake and meal, linseed cake and meal and, since 1935, with production of soybean cake and meal. From 10,000 to 15,000 tons were produced each season from 1930 to 1933. The trend has been upward since 1934, and production in recent seasons has amounted to more than 100,000 tons.

Copra cake and meal is one of the minor oilseed meals in quantity produced. Production of that feed has been relatively even each season, except during the war. Sharply reduced imports of copra during the war resulted in reduced production of cake and meal. Resumption of copra imports in some volume is expected next year.

Animal Protein Feeds

Total production of tankage and meat scraps, dried milk products for feed, and fish meal has been at a fairly constant level for at least the past 15 years. This group of byproduct feeds has constituted about 7 or 8 percent of the total byproduct feed production during this period.

For the individual feeds, production of tankage and meat scraps has been larger in recent years than before the war, mainly as a result of the increased slaughter of livestock. Fish meal production has shown no definite trend during the past ten seasons, although year to year fluctuations have been wide. Production amounted to between 170 and 225 thousand tons each season. Dried milk products for feed have amounted to 100,000 to 150,000 tons during the past 15 years.

Wheat Millfeeds and Other Byproduct Feeds

Production of wheat millfeeds depends upon the production of wheat flour. Wheat millfeeds constitute about 30 percent of the total volume of byproduct feeds produced. Wheat millfeed output declined during the 1929-34 seasons, with the decline in both foreign and domestic demand for flour. Production thereafter remained fairly even until 1942-43. The output was then increased sharply with increased flour production, and granular flour output for alcohol manufacture. Wheat millfeed production in the 1944-45 season is at a record level. Rice millfeed production has been an item of relatively small volume, compared with wheat millfeeds.

Production of corn gluten feed and meal increased each season from 1936, reaching a peak in 1941-42. Sharp increases occurred in 1940-41 and 1941-42. Production since then has been slightly less than the record level, as a result of short supplies of corn for processing. Most of the gain in production over earlier years has been maintained, however. Production of this item is in almost direct relation with grindings of corn by the wet-milling industry.

Production of distillers' dried grains has shown a very marked increase during the past few years. From a level of 150,000 tons in the 1937-38 season, production of this feed has risen to an estimated 650,000 tons in the 1944-45 season. Installation of additional recovery facilities in the distilling industry, combined with a high level of operation to produce alcohol for war purposes, has made possible this great expansion in output of distillers' dried grains.

Production of brewers' dried grains is at a much higher level than before the war. From a production of about 100,000 tons per season after the end of prohibition, the output has been increased to more than 225,000 tons.

Production of dried and molasses beet pulp is largely dependent upon the quantity of sugar beets processed, although other factors such as the demand for wet pulp also are important. Production of dried and molasses beet pulp has been sharply lower for the past two seasons than in the previous few years, but an indicated 38 percent increase in sugar beet production in 1945 will result in increased production of beet pulp in 1945-46.

Alfalfa meal has shown spectacular increases in volume produced. Production has increased nearly every season since 1931-32. During the past 13 seasons alfalfa meal production has increased from less than 200,000 tons in 1932-33 to an estimated 850,000 tons during 1944-45. Most of this increase, particularly during the war, has been in dehydrated meal rather than in sun-cured.

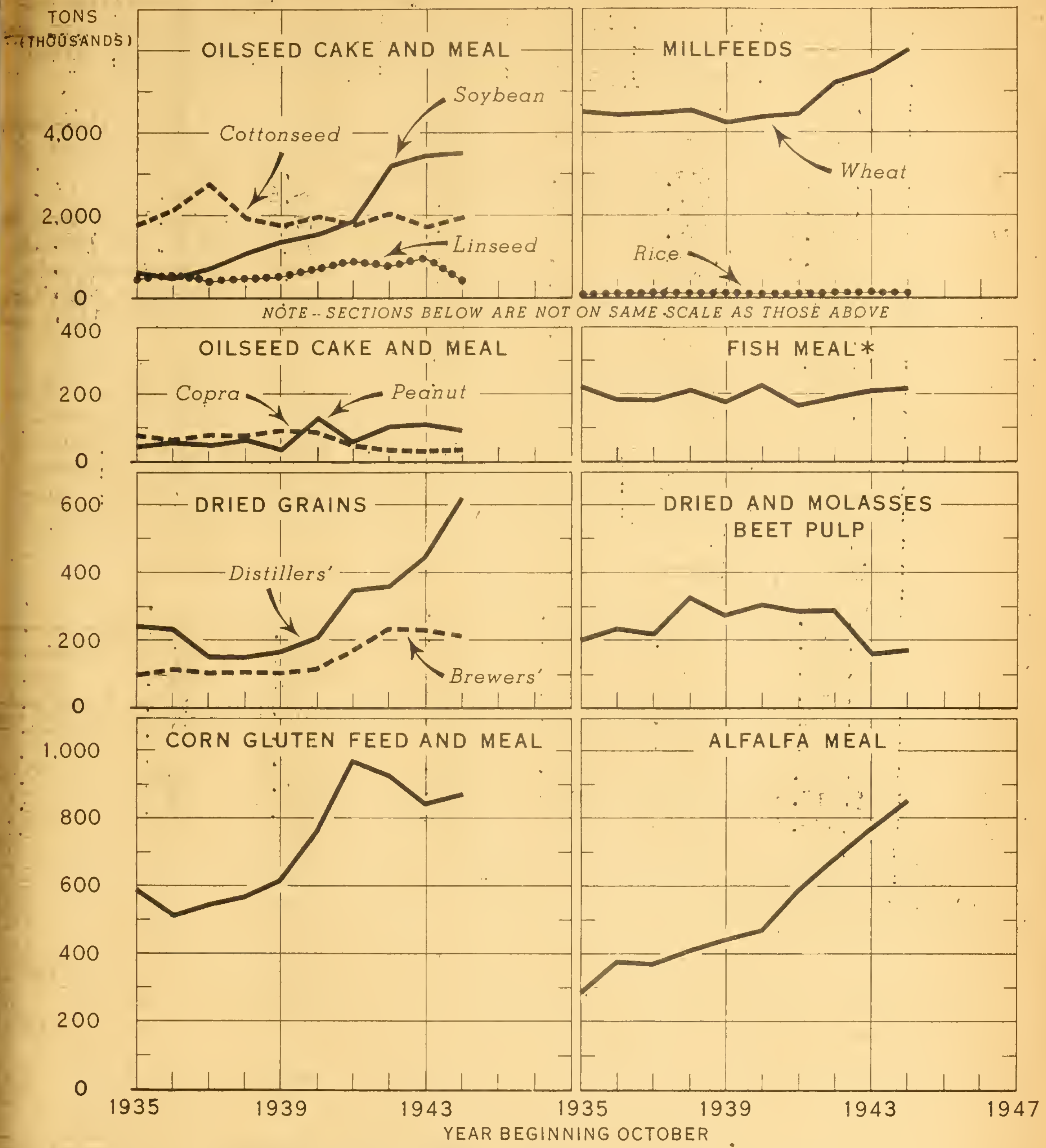
Table 10.- Production and stocks of specified byproduct feeds, October 1943-July 1945

Item	October-September 1943-44	October-June 1943-44	October-June 1944-45	July 1944	July 1945
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Production					
Cottonseed cake and meal	1,749.4	1,521.3	1,698.1	25.8	53.5
Soybean cake and meal	3,444.8	2,676.4	2,755.8	269.7	1/
Linseed cake and meal	997.0	759.6	347.8	91.3	1/
Peanut cake and meal	108.7	91.9	77.7	5.3	5.8
Copra cake and meal	33.0	28.2	33.3	2.0	1/
Gluten feed and meal	842.1	643.4	691.2	63.9	65.9
Brewers' dried grains	228.6	165.9	154.5	21.5	21.2
Distillers' dried grains	443.8	319.8	484.6	35.9	1/
Wheat millfeeds	5,489.3	4,141.1	4,515.3	418.7	2/523.0
Rice millfeeds	138.8	120.8	127.8	2.3	3.7
Alfalfa meal	3/771.8	473.5	569.1	99.8	127.4
Stocks, end of period					
Cottonseed cake and meal	60.5	37.7	72.3	27.8	52.7
Peanut cake and meal	2.4	3.4	4.3	3.0	2.0

Compiled as follows: Cottonseed cake and meal and wheat millfeeds, Bureau of the Census; soybean and linseed cake and meal, Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, derived from Census crushings reports; brewers' and distillers' dried grains, copra cake and meal, and rice millfeeds, Production and Marketing Administration; gluten feed and meal derived from reports of the Corn Industries Research Foundation.

1/ Not available. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Revised.

PRODUCTION OF SPECIFIED BYPRODUCT FEEDS, UNITED STATES, 1935-44



NOTE -- SECTIONS BELOW ARE NOT ON SAME SCALE AS THOSE ABOVE

*CALENDAR YEAR FOLLOWING

DATA FOR 1944 ARE AUG 1 INDICATIONS

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Table 11.- Production of specified byproduct feeds, United States, year beginning October, 1935-44

Year	Cottonseed cake and meal	Soybean cake and meal	Linseed cake and meal	Peanut cake and meal	Copra cake and meal	Total oilseed cake and meal	Fish cake and meal 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1935	1,791.2	613.1	456.9	45.9	78.4	2,985.5	220.3
1936	2,145.7	495.8	586.1	57.0	63.6	3,348.2	188.3
1937	2,759.1	724.1	412.0	48.2	77.7	4,021.1	183.4
1938	1,969.9	1,064.4	481.4	65.0	74.8	3,655.5	210.2
1939	1,775.0	1,348.8	538.9	30.3	90.3	3,783.3	177.7
1940	1,988.3	1,543.4	744.7	133.5	89.8	4,499.7	225.8
1941	1,791.7	1,844.9	902.2	57.3	47.4	4,643.5	168.5
1942	2,014.9	3,200.3	797.7	103.0	33.4	6,149.3	188.8
1943	1,749.4	3,444.8	997.0	108.7	33.0	6,332.9	206.0
1944 2/	1,950	3,500	435	90	35	6,010	215

Year	Wheat millfeeds	Rice millfeeds	Gluten feed and meal	Alfalfa meal 2/	Distiller's dried grains	Brewer's dried grains	Dried beet pulp
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1935	4,524.4	88.5	588.0	284.0	240.3	99.0	199.0
1936	4,410.9	108.0	510.5	380.0	230.4	110.1	230.0
1937	4,466.4	124.3	545.2	370.0	149.5	101.8	217.0
1938	4,545.0	124.2	566.9	410.0	149.1	104.1	324.0
1939	4,246.2	119.9	614.4	440.0	163.8	101.1	273.0
1940	4,371.8	124.9	758.6	470.0	206.4	117.2	303.0
1941	4,433.0	124.4	964.6	590.0	345.5	168.8	282.0
1942	5,213.6	144.7	927.3	680.0	356.9	232.3	289.0
1943	5,489.3	138.8	842.1	771.8	443.8	228.6	161.0
1944 2/	6,000	140	875	850	615	210	170.0

1/ Calendar year following.

2/ Partly estimated.

Table 12- Production of specified kinds of byproduct feeds, United States, by quarters, 1939-44

Year beginning Oct.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
			Cottonseed cake and meal		
Average 1939-43	844.5	553.4	201.9	264.0	1,863.8
1943	840.1	498.3	182.9	228.1	1,749.4
1944	768.2	639.0	290.9		
			Linseed cake and meal		
Average 1939-43	213.2	202.8	180.4	199.8	796.2
1943	277.4	260.1	222.1	237.4	997.0
1944	153.3	114.6	79.9		
			Soybean cake and meal		
Average 1939-43	524.8	652.5	601.8	493.1	2,272.2
1943	735.3	1,050.5	890.6	768.4	3,444.8
1944	769.5	972.5	1,013.8		
			Peanut cake and meal		
Average 1939-43	28.3	27.7	17.8	12.8	86.6
1943	41.0	29.8	21.1	16.8	108.7
1944	22.9	28.6	26.0		
			Copra cake and meal		
Average 1939-43	16.0	16.5	14.5	11.3	58.3
1943	8.5	9.0	10.7	1/ 6.8	35.0
1944	8.7	14.4	10.2		
			Gluten feed and meal		
Average 1939-43	207.4	209.9	202.3	201.8	821.4
1943	240.9	228.6	173.9	198.7	842.1
1944	226.6	238.2	226.4		
			Wheat millfeeds		
Average 1939-43	1,206.8	1,209.1	1,123.3	1,211.6	4,750.8
1943	1,447.9	1,437.7	1,255.5	1,348.2	5,489.3
1944	1,433.9	1,493.9	1,587.5		
			Rice millfeeds		
Average 1939-43	52.8	38.8	21.6	17.3	130.5
1943	64.1	38.2	18.5	18.0	138.8
1944	66.6	41.7	18.4		
			Brewers' dried grains		
Average 1939-43	35.9	36.1	45.3	52.3	169.6
1943	55.7	50.3	59.9	62.7	228.6
1944	50.7	47.8	56.0		
			Distillers' dried grains		
Average 1939-43	70.9	76.0	78.8	77.6	303.3
1943	100.1	105.0	114.7	124.0	443.8
1944	143.7	158.9	182.0		

Compiled as follows: Cottonseed cake and meal and wheat millfeeds from reports of the Bureau of the Census; soybean, linseed, and copra cake and meal, Office of Marketing Services, derived from Census crushings reports; gluten feed and meal derived from reports of the Corn Industries Research Foundation; rice millfeeds and brewers' and distillers' dried grains, Office of Marketing Services.

1/ Partly estimated.

Table 13.- Feed wheat: Sales by Commodity Credit Corporation, by States and geographic divisions, July 1942-June 1945

State and geographic division	July 1942-June 1943	1943-44					1944-45				
		July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Total	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Me.	291	254	263	109	235	861	233	124	83	---	440
N. H.	690	300	383	177	305	1,165	325	169	108	---	602
Vt.	1,947	1,160	1,287	513	666	3,626	627	365	236	---	1,228
Mass.	1,511	745	1,128	852	1,529	4,254	1,443	824	535	---	2,802
R. I.	116	77	95	50	134	356	150	77	48	---	275
Conn.	971	293	448	186	528	1,455	477	278	180	---	935
N. Y.	20,217	8,026	9,780	6,856	9,045	33,707	9,018	5,478	3,546	---	18,042
N. J.	3,675	1,350	1,602	880	1,273	5,105	1,408	773	502	---	2,683
Pa.	6,675	3,383	4,124	2,157	3,370	13,034	3,712	2,177	1,393	---	7,282
N. Atl.	36,093	15,588	19,110	11,780	17,085	63,563	17,393	10,265	6,631	---	34,289
Ohio	13,325	6,335	3,564	3,013	5,316	18,228	5,198	3,376	2,131	---	10,705
Ind.	9,789	3,713	1,645	1,127	2,064	8,549	2,902	2,000	1,141	---	6,043
Ill.	8,807	4,537	1,760	1,049	2,542	9,888	3,247	1,545	853	1/ -13	5,632
Mich.	6,510	4,289	3,490	1,330	1,673	10,782	1,885	1,024	631	1/ - 1	3,539
Wis.	9,951	4,839	2,304	1,461	2,774	11,378	2,630	1,064	1,276	1/ -53	4,917
E. N. Cent.	48,382	23,713	12,763	7,980	14,369	58,825	15,862	9,009	6,032	1/ -67	30,836
Minn.	18,169	7,521	4,913	3,067	2,927	18,428	2,597	920	496	73	4,086
Iowa	14,949	2,958	1,113	581	2,319	6,971	1,677	527	181	20	2,405
Mo.	20,823	9,950	3,825	1,514	2,709	17,998	1,363	389	210	5	1,967
N. Dak.	2,848	417	1,103	620	129	2,269	64	24	10	1	99
S. Dak.	1,494	235	628	140	149	1,152	36	---	4	1	41
Nebr.	5,506	2,013	1,421	343	435	4,212	274	116	99	6	495
Kans.	14,470	6,272	4,049	550	753	11,624	283	151	106	1	541
W. N. Cent.	78,259	29,366	17,052	6,815	9,421	62,654	6,294	2,127	1,106	107	9,634
Del.	464	155	171	91	122	539	208	151	100	---	459
Md.	2,624	1,139	1,171	527	916	3,753	1,142	639	401	---	2,182
Va.	5,068	2,485	2,181	847	1,506	7,019	1,817	1,031	651	---	3,499
W. Va.	1,021	753	656	284	580	2,273	770	431	249	---	1,450
N. C.	5,135	2,701	1,495	783	366	5,345	247	1,214	156	86	1,703
S. C.	1,389	565	296	84	71	1,016	8	115	3	---	126
Ga.	4,628	1,647	389	444	162	2,642	237	231	21	1	490
Fla.	1,271	379	524	138	53	1,094	33	127	38	---	198
S. Atl.	21,600	9,824	6,883	3,198	3,776	23,681	4,462	3,939	1,619	87	10,107
Ky.	3,055	3,043	1,277	623	400	5,343	281	1,422	151	6	1,860
Tenn.	5,760	4,738	1,986	938	353	8,015	411	228	203	62	904
Ala.	1,267	597	417	234	102	1,350	27	275	6	---	308
Miss.	695	734	386	129	42	1,291	53	55	23	---	131
Ark.	1,696	2,035	1,063	354	219	3,671	204	24	1	---	229
La.	361	320	163	124	210	817	243	711	21	---	975
Okla.	9,513	6,873	3,456	1,033	1,254	12,616	438	407	106	---	951
Tex.	12,862	7,724	4,653	2,102	1,165	15,644	368	126	36	8	538
S. Cent.	35,209	26,064	13,401	5,537	3,745	48,747	2,025	3,248	547	76	5,896
Mont.	778	302	352	189	101	944	41	---	48	1/ - 6	83
Idaho	5,877	903	1,221	769	462	3,355	90	354	184	139	767
Wyo.	1,059	196	295	96	86	673	162	14	8	2	186
Colo.	4,319	1,167	1,074	262	443	2,946	201	217	9	---	427
N. Mex.	214	290	254	100	101	745	48	34	12	1	95
Ariz.	804	407	602	236	100	1,345	107	108	127	62	404
Utah	6,994	1,468	1,410	828	878	4,584	356	622	937	817	2,732
Nev.	481	135	205	116	53	509	36	24	62	40	162
Wash.	8,285	2,804	2,562	1,545	2,245	9,156	2,244	1,942	1,443	1,499	7,128
Oreg.	6,977	1,914	2,279	854	1,286	6,333	1,065	1,109	745	961	3,880
Calif.	19,168	8,952	6,769	4,992	4,148	24,861	3,187	3,083	3,869	4,012	14,151
West.	54,956	18,538	17,023	9,987	9,903	55,451	7,537	7,507	7,444	7,527	30,015
U. S.	274,499	2/123,138	3/89,589	4/45,049	5/76,075	6/333,851	7/60,897	8/42,237	9/28,053	10/7,876	11/139,063

Compiled from reports of Commodity Credit Corporation.

1/ Cancellation of sales reported for previous months. 2/ Includes 45,000 bushels of redemptions. 3/ Includes 3,366,000 bushels not allocated by States minus 9,000 bushels of redemptions. 4/ 248,000 bushels of redemptions and unallocated sales not included. 5/ Includes 17,776,000 bushels unallocated. 6/ Includes 20,900,000 bushels unallocated by States and 30,000 bushels of redemptions. 7/ Includes 7,324,000 bushels unallocated. 8/ Includes 6,142,000 bushels unallocated. 9/ Includes 4,674,000 bushels unallocated. 10/ Includes 146,000 bushels unallocated. 11/ Includes 18,286,000 bushels unallocated.

Table 14.- Wheat and corn: Commodity Credit Corporation stocks at beginning of year or month; and sales for feed, 1942-45

Calendar year and month	Stocks at beginning of period		Sales for livestock feed	
	Corn	Wheat 1/	Corn	Wheat
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1942	151,468	160,355	75,194	102,598
1943	31,547	247,468	45,540	419,642
1944	1,379	92,315	325	224,256
1945:				
Jan....	1,622	87,559	2	6,731
Feb....	3,872	81,296	6	10,799
Mar....	5,706	78,398	---	10,522
Apr....	14,412	72,173	1	2,652
May ...	2/20,014	56,137	---	2,857
June ..	24,701	92,327	---	2,368
July ..	24,673	90,883	197	3,004
Aug....	21,411	94,823		3/3,000

1/ Based on reports of regional directors. Prior to May 1943 based on reports of custodians. 2/ Including over 21 million bushels of corn purchased under the "Stockpiling" program which ended May 1, less quantities exported, and sold for feed. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 15.- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, July 1934-44, May-July 1945

Item	July			1945		
	Average 1934-43	1943	1944	May	June	July
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn, 12 markets 1/..	18,056	11,513	14,762	44,107	32,618	33,314
Oats, 12 markets 1/..	8,100	11,026	7,944	5,058	7,829	11,929
Barley, 4 markets 2/.	4,843	15,480	11,135	9,624	11,265	9,602

Compiled from reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.
1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita.
2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.

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The Cotton Situation	(Monthly)
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The Farm Income Situation	(Monthly)
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The Feed Situation	(Monthly)
The Fruit Situation	(Quarterly)
The Livestock and Wool Situation	(Monthly)
The Marketing and Transportation Situation	(Monthly)
The National Food Situation	(Monthly)
The Poultry and Egg Situation	(Monthly)
The Tobacco Situation	(Quarterly)
The Vegetable Situation	(Quarterly)
The Wheat Situation	(Bi-monthly, except monthly for July & Aug.
The World Sugar Situation	(Annually)

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